

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 27, 1855.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**—We find in the Washington Union of Friday, an official statement from the office of the Register of the Treasury, exhibiting the value of the merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the quarter ending June 30th, 1855, from which we glean some items.

The total imports, including specie, amount to \$69,614,192; the total exports, including specie, to \$68,902,414. Specie imported, \$684,481; do. exported, \$20,316,034. Of the total imports, \$32,297,481 were made through the port of New York; Boston, \$10,635,055; Philadelphia, \$3,165,957; New Orleans, \$2,991,887; Oswego, N. Y., \$2,272,321;—this is the result of the reciprocity treaty with the British Colonies. Of the whole amount at Oswego, only \$752 is dutiable, the rest is free grain on its way to New York. Baltimore, \$2,218,101; San Francisco, \$1,777,822. These are the leading ports. Several other of the Lake ports show an immense increase owing to the new reciprocity treaty.

The imports and exports at the Virginia, North and South Carolina ports stands as follows: Richmond, Va., imports, \$91,871; exports, \$736,989. Norfolk and Portsmouth, imports, \$74,122; exports, \$113,333. Petersburg, imports, \$39,054; exports, \$271,829. Alexandria, Va., imports, \$4,989; exports, \$60,569. Camden, N. C., imports, \$7,056; exports, \$60,569. Plymouth, N. C., imports, \$1,517; exports, \$8,669. Washington, N. C., imports, \$13,687; exports, \$3,353. Newbern, N. C., imports, \$7,114; exports, \$7,745. Beaufort, N. C., imports, \$113; exports, \$1,383. Wilmington, N. C., imports, \$31,532; exports, \$70,990. Charleston, S. C., imports, \$99,430; exports, \$4,717,944. Georgetown, S. C., exports, \$,188.

These are the foreign imports and exports, and are really no index to the actual shipping business.

**Dr. Mlle. Rachel.** the celebrated French tragic actress, arrived at New York, in the Pacific, to give a series of representations of the classic French Drama in the United States. The terms of her engagement are said to be fabulously high—they are certainly extravagant.

The Italian Opera has always been something of a humbug—the language of the libretto being unintelligible to the great body of the people, and particularly to that class of upstarts known as "cod-fish aristocracy," or Fifth-Avenueites. But, at least, the music was independent of language or dialect, and some gems could be caught by almost anybody, to be strummed on all the pianos and whistled by all the little niggers in the land. But, surely, the idea of listening for hours to tragedy in a foreign language, of which not ten words can be understood by one person in twenty of the audience, appears to us preposterous in the extreme. The delicate shades of thought and expression, the clear rendering of every line, the accurate tone of every word, which form the strong points of the great classical actors, must all be lost upon an audience, to whom her words are merely sounds.

No better illustration of fashionable hypocrisy need be sought for than that to be presented by a "brilliant and fashionable" house going into raptures over something of which they must necessarily be profoundly ignorant. Rachel or her manager must lose money.

**Dr. Mlle. Rachel.** We were rather struck, Thursday at hearing a quaint comparison made by a friend, "Did you ever read about Bob Smith's ram?" and he, "Bob Smith's ram was always in the opposition and butting at something. At length Bob thought he would fix him. He took a good stout mallet and bung it within easy reach of the ram, who immediately commenced butting, and at night-fall was left so employed. In the morning when Bob went to see how things got on, he found the mallet hanging up as usual but the ram had butted himself all away, with the exception of a few inches of the end of his tail, which every now and then made a wiggle and a butt at the mallet, same as if it had been a ram instead of a piece of a ram's tail."

"Now," said he, "that's just the way with the old whig party. It has kept fighting the Democratic party until it has butted itself all away save and except a small piece of the end of its tail, which men now call the Know Nothing order, but which, with the same vanity, which prompted the ram's tail to think itself a ram, really fancies itself a party, and arrogates the name of 'American,' and insists that everybody else is 'anti-American,' like as you have noticed a drunken man insist upon his own sobriety, and the tightness of every body else. It is only a tail end—a remnant of opposition and can never be a party."

Our friend was not far from right. The only party now is the Democratic party. All else merely comprises the tail ends of opposition that still keep butting.

**PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.**—The accounts from these doomed cities become every day more painful and depressing. Not only is the disease really frightful in its ravages, but the surrounding circumstances add to the gloom of the occasion. The Yellow Fever is not an acclimated disease there—there is no class in the community who, having had it, are under little apprehension of a recurrence, and therefore prepared to attend to the sick. On the contrary every body dreads it and everybody dies of it. There are no nurses, no experienced attendants, no means of procuring aid or comfort. In New Orleans or Mobile the case is different. The strangers and unacquainted generally get off, and those that don't can get attendance and medical aid. No great panic arises, nor is business wholly stopped. Politics and political meetings progress as usual, as we see in the case in New Orleans, although the last report show some three to four hundred deaths from Yellow Fever in the week then closed. The Democrats held mass meetings and the Know Nothings held mass meetings, and the newspapers discuss the topics of the day without any noticeable change of tone.

But the painful fact remains that the disease is fearfully on the increase in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that, especially in the latter place, the most harrowing scenes are daily presented, while over all hangs the dread amounting to a certainty, that the worst has not yet been reached.

A physician writing from Portsmouth to the editor of the Petersburg Express, under date of the 21st, says that he is completely exhausted with unintermitted exertions from 5 in the morning until 9 at night, and is physically unable to attend any more than day. He says:

"I am no alarmist, and have no disposition to exaggerate and certainly no wish to harrow the feelings of any one by the recital of scenes of distress; but I would chicken any one to know what is now transpiring in our town. Whole families are down, without the ability in many cases to procure a drop of water to cool their fevered lips. Alas! alas! for poor Portsmouth. Oh! God how long!"

**Dr. Mlle. Rachel.** We don't see anything in the Weldon paper of Thursday about the escaped burglar, Abbott. So we must conclude that the report of his capture at or near that place was a mistake.

**THE FREE-SOILERS OF KANSAS.** to the number of six hundred, held a meeting in Lawrence, in that Territory on the 14th inst., at which they passed resolutions denying the legality of the Legislature, and pledging those present to resist its authority. The resolutions also recommend the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution in view of an immediate State organization, and an application to the next Congress for admission as a State.

All this amounts to nothing. If it comes to forcible resistance, the abolitionists will stand no chance against the Missouri settlers, and, as for admission as a State, that won't happen for some time. The truth is that that hardly think Kansas will be soon able to show the requisite population. The state of things in that Territory is too unsettled to invite permanent emigration to it.

**Dr. Mlle. Rachel.** We have had the pleasure today of seeing our friend YATES, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, who is making a flying visit to our town. Mr. YATES is one of the staunchest Democrats and cleverest men going, and publishes a most excellent paper, which we are pleased to know, enjoys an extended patronage, and richly deserves it.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

**KANSAS.**—Upon the whole, it strikes us that the Legislature of Kansas may be said to go ahead pretty fast. We only hope that they may not be going too fast. More stringent laws against abolitionism and abolitionists do not exist in any State in the Union than those already enacted or in course of enactment. It is made a penal offense to say anything against the establishment of slavery in the territory. It is a misdemeanor even to look like an abolitionist. We fear there will be hot work yet.

**Meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road.** The Directors of this Company met in Newbern on the 16th inst., and in session several days.—We learn that the contract from Newbern to Slucomb's Creek was awarded to C. B. Wood, Esq., and to Gov. Morehead from Slucomb's Creek to Sheppard's Point, at which point they located the eastern terminus of the Road. The contract for the Bridge over Trent River—the superstructure was awarded to Messrs. Stone and McDowell, of Wilmington, N. C., and the masonry and foundations to Wm. Murdoch of Salisbury.

The stock is now all taken, \$533,000, and we presume the State will be called upon to make her subscription at an early day. Three Locomotives were ordered—the Gov. Bragg, John Baxter and Charles F. Fisher. We are glad to see that this Company, in the selection of names for their Locomotives, have remembered their friends and those gentlemen that stood by them in the hour of their greatest trial. The other three which will be required for the Road will be called after our distinguished townsmen who have long since passed away, but whose memories will ever be engraven in the minds of all patriotic, liberal and public spirited men.—The entire Road is now let out from Goldsboro' to Sheppard's Point, and no Company ever had more energetic and honorable Contractors engaged on any work.—*Northern Journal.*

**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**Decline in Breadstuffs—Cotton firm.**

**NEW-YORK, August 22.**—The steamer Pacific, with seven days later news, arrived at her dock early this morning, with latest news from Europe to the 11th inst. The steamer Arago arrived out at Southampton on the 10th inst.

There is nothing of very great importance from the seat of war, except that for the Allies the general aspect of the war forbodes an unsatisfactory termination, should the renewed bombardment prove unsuccessful.

This great test of besieging strength commenced on the 10th inst., against Sevastopol with energy. Omar Pasha had been appointed to the command of the army in Asia. The siege of Kars is unchanged. Toganroff and Bredianski had been partially bombarded.

There is a report at Bar that the rebels had been successfully bombarded, but the truth probably is that the fleets are rapidly assembling on the Baltic, for the Russian government had published an inflated statement of the discovery of a great conspiracy of the "legitimists" to excite a conspiracy in Spain in order to further the aims of Russia.

Following up this account, it is definitely stated that it is still very questionable whether Spain will supply the 25,000 troops to the Allies on pay, or Portugal the 10,000.

**Malenioselle Rachel,** the actress, will come as passenger in the Canada, to make her first appearance on the American stage.

**Details of the Foreign News by the Steamship Pacific.**

The steamship Pacific with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., arrived at New York at an early hour on Wednesday morning last. The New York Evening Post thus sums up the news by this arrival:

The news by this arrival is unsatisfying—many rumors and few facts. Nothing of importance has been resumed; but, as yet, we do not know with what effect. Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command, but the statement is doubtful; Sir Colin Campbell's appointment would be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meeting Gen. Simpson with the army. Omar Pasha is appointed commander-in-chief of the Turks in Asia. Some operations of no great moment, have been executed by the allies in the sea of Azoff. The Black sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement. A coup de main is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargen, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Swaborg—most probably the latter.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the western powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

**CRIMINAL CASES.**—The Paris correspondence is full of allusion to what is termed a "legitimist conspiracy." The sum and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, MM. D'Escars and Chapot, have been in communication with the Count of Montemolins, with the impetuous view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry V., so called. Russian complicity is provided in the matter, and the French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain. Closely following the exposure of this "conspiracy" is an announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the allies, (to be paid by France and England), and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

**SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.**—LATEST DISPATCHES.—July 28th Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my despatch of the 24th I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defenses that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defenses, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army."

August 2d, (evening). Prince Gortschakoff writes: "Nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the work of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

August 4th, Gen. Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff wall, as far as the *chevaux de frise*, but were repulsed without loss.

August 7th, (11 p. m.), Pelissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken any serious attack against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have appeared."

**SCENES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.**—PLAYING WITH SHELLS. We extract the following from the army correspondence of the London Times:

July 20.—As a proof of the heedless indifference

to danger, which some of the men acquire from constantly moving amongst shot and shell, the following example, which occurred last evening, may be mentioned.—A large shot had been thrown from the Russian iron-clad, and during its passage the shell fell, therefore, like a round shot, into part of the approach connected with the old advanced or third parallel.—Some men of the 47th regiment were near, waiting for the shells to arrive, and ready to return to camp. One of these soldiers, after examining the unexploded shell, actually had the foolhardiness to jerk the ashes of the tobacco in his pipe, which he had just finished smoking, into the fuse-hole.

Another of the men standing by and observing the action had only just time to utter an exclamation when the shell burst. The reckless author of the mischief suffered severely—both his legs were shattered, and he was frightfully scorched in the face.—Five other men were wounded, but fortunately none were dangerously hurt. It is presumed that the man had no idea of any of the pipe-ash being sufficiently hot to explode himself, and that he was, in fact, instantly showing their position to the enemy, and often requires the greatest watchfulness on the part of the officers to make them sufficiently thoughtful of their own safety, and that of others around them.

**A CIRCASSIAN IN CAMP.**—July 27.—The fire in the batteries was very heavy, and continued incessantly all night. A Circassian, apparently of very high rank, with a staff of five or six attendants, was escorted over the works on the Mamelon Vert by a French general officer to-day. The novelty of his costume, equally with that of his followers, who all carried the cartridges for their pistols slung in a row like a necklace, and dependent upon their highly embroidered vests, attracted general attention as they passed through the camp.

The officers of engineers in the field are much reduced in number. The arrival of others is said to be daily expected.

**THE BALTIC.**—There is every indication of a coup de main to be attempted against one or more of the Baltic ports. All the ships of both fleets are being collected at Nargen, and letters mention a general anticipation that Swaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked.

The Times Paris correspondent writes: "I am assured that letters have been received from a French consul at one of the Baltic ports announcing that the allied squadrons had attacked Revel, that the attack was successful, and that considerable damage was done to the place."

**Democracy at Lyons.**

The democratic of Lyons held a meeting for the choice of delegates to the state convention, on the 17th inst. It was fully attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed. After the choice of delegates the annexed excellent and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted. The democrats of Lyons are for a bold and decisive expression of opinion—they entertain no political sentiment they are reluctant to avow, or will hesitate to avow.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

Resolved, That the acts of the present national administration are entitled to the full confidence and support of the entire democracy of the Union, as well for their high, impartial, and patriotic character, as for their strict and uniform accordance with the principles of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we recognize in the present chief executive of the Union, a man of the highest and noblest patriotism, who in the discharge of his high trust, has been guided by the purest considerations of duty and constitutional rights; who has proved himself true to the rights of the people, to the principles of civil and religious liberty, to the constitution and to the Union.

Resolved, That as democrats and friends of the National constitution and the integrity of the Union, we support the measures and the progress of the democratic convention held at Baltimore in 1852, believing the principles therein declared to be essential to the preservation of the rights of the people, of the rights of the states, of the federal constitution and for the stability and perpetuity of the Union itself.

Resolved, That in the much abused Nebraska bill, we recognize the principles of the compromise of 1850 and of the Baltimore platform, and we oppose the settlement of the slavery question in congress, and that we regard all further agitation of that subject in the national councils as not only unpatriotic and useless to the north, ungenerous and unjust to the south but fraught with peril to every state of the Union.

Resolved, That as friends and supporters of civil and religious liberty, we have viewed with sorrow and indignation the progress and development of an organized party, founded upon prejudice, bigotry and intolerance; and that we now proclaim open and unceasing warfare against all such proscription and tyrannical sentiments wherever and by whomever avowed.

Resolved, That the existing organization called know-nothing is founded upon anti-republican principles, that it elevates itself and its leaders to a monopoly of honor and office, it tramples on the rights of a vast majority of the American people, and by invidious distinctions between native born and adopted citizens, sows the seeds of discord throughout the land. Regardless of the means by which we have become a great and powerful people, it would shut the door of humanity and hope to the oppressed nations of the earth; and in the spirit of ungodly selfishness, would deny the poor victim of foreign birth even a resting place upon our soil.

Resolved, That the oaths, regulations, and obligations and secret action of the know-nothing party, are inconsistent with the free exercise of the rights and duty of freemen, and ought to be repudiated by every lover of his country. That their attempt to proscribe their religious opinions is at war with every principle of liberty, equality and fraternity, and wholly unworthy of American people.

Resolved, That we rejoice with our brother democrats in Virginia, at their signal triumph over the "combined powers of darkness," and receive the news of Democratic victories in North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Texas, Iowa, and Oregon, with feelings of delight; and congratulate the country on its delivery from a foe so reckless and unprincipled.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of indignation and shame the proceedings of our last state legislature, and that pre-eminent among its many disgraceful and despotic acts, we find an outrageous attempt to deprive the citizen of his civil and social rights, by the enactment of a summary law, at once odious, unjust and unconstitutional. That we consider such legislation an insult to the rights and feelings and common sense of the people, and can only regard it as the offspring of tyranny, stupidity and fanaticism combined. That while we deplore the evils of intemperance, we would gladly, by all moral and lawful means, co-operate to stay the destroyer, yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that such legislation is only calculated to increase the evil, and to call for a bad measure, and that in this case, the remedy is worse than the disease. We go, therefore, for the immediate and unqualified repeal of the notorious "Maine liquor law," so called.

Resolved, That with strong hands and bold hearts, we will, to the utmost of our power, resist all encroachments upon the rights of the people, the sovereignty of the state and the integrity of the Union; whether manifested by bold and open treason, or by democratic institutions, or by insidious, but no less dangerous attempts under false names and false pretences, to mislead and corrupt the public mind.

**WHAT THE RUSSIANS SAY.**—The official organ at St. Petersburg expresses the opinion that the allies by their inactivity and want of enterprise, have allowed the opportunity to slip by when Sebastopol might have been taken. It now says the city is impregnable; that it can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops, that the allies cannot, with double the force they are now employing, be better situated by the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization. They themselves appear to be impressed with the same idea, for the preparation of defense they are making at Kamiesch look very like a protection in the event of being compelled to re-embark.

**PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.**—The laborers in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, have refused to contribute one day's work for the relief of their suffering fellow-citizens of Norfolk, Va.

## The Rothschilds.

The Hessians which it would not be proper to say who—were bought by the British ministry to perpetrate the subjugation of the colonies, but who—actually becomes inadmissible—generally managed to desert and contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country they had been sent to destroy—were a better bargain to several other parties than they ever proved to the English government. The elector of Hesse received a fine sum for them; the corner stone of a colossal private fortune, which has since made the name of the Rothschilds one of the richest families in Europe. The operation also benefited one Mayer Anselm Rothschild, a Frank Jew, then domiciled at London. Born in 1743, and deprived of both his parents at the age of eleven, this individual had received the education of a teacher, the occupation usually entered by these members of the Hebrew persuasion who lack the capital necessary to a mercantile pursuit.

His tastes led him into clerical service in a banking house at Hanover, he found himself in the commercial capital of the world, struggling, though as yet, in a small way, on the road by which he ultimately obtained such splendid successes. He received the money paid for these Hessian recruits, and had time to "turn" them advantageously, before being obliged to pay them out by his principles.—Thus the American revolution, besides freeing the people of these States, was the making of him.

But while this is the popular account of the origin of this great house, candor compels us to state that it is not generally received as authentic. He seems to have made money in this way, but the sum was only moderate; he was richer after the transaction than before, but he had not yet any idea of directing the money market of the world. The truth appears to be that like all other great fortunes, that of the Rothschilds, began in a small way. The family have been poor, humble, well to do, moderately rich, wealthy, enormously rich, and—what only the Rothschilds are—but the foundation of their present estate may be said to have been laid in the years when the founder was powerless, as when he was getting rich. The capital amassed in London, the banking house, which has given rise to all subsequent success, was the result of a single stroke of genius or good luck, but by an uninterrupted series of business transactions always characterized by the same activity, intelligence, and integrity, he continually extended and fortified its credit. In 1801, the landgrave of Hesse, anticipating a French invasion, or a revolution at home, or both, made him the nominally absolute owner of his private fortune, annexing to the transfer, it is said, a mere honorary condition, that if he should die, the depositary would be in a condition to enjoy and use in safety and comfort, the event which did not occur until after the Congress of Vienna. This is the avowed corner-stone of his greatness.

One curious speculation, made, perhaps, with these very funds, is often related. The British government for some reason or other, found it very difficult to transport their subsidies to the commander of the forces in the peninsula. They, therefore, ordered a heavy commission to any one who might undertake the responsibility of the transmission. Rothschild conferred on the subject with Napoleon—and offered to share the commission with him, in return for being permitted to transport the specie to Spain by way of France, and through the French armies. The offer was accepted, and, of course, all parties satisfied.

What all this, however, himself was wont to proclaim as the main stepping stone of his wealth, was the good fortune which befell him in the shape of a large family of sons. This trait depicts one of the finest features of the Jewish character. Among Christians it is the rule to find the fortune amassed by the father, scattered to the winds by the follies of the children. Who has ever seen a Jewish drunkard, gambler, or devotee of other vices, to such an extent as to impair his acquisitive functions, and make him incapable of enjoying the fruits of his industry? Again, among Christians the father's fortune is too often the subject of contention among the children, and serves to facilitate the machinery of public justice rather than to subserve the cause of private interests. Of this there is very little among the Israelites. Either their testamentary dispositions are more judicious, or their heirs and legatees less quarrelsome.

The "house" of Rothschild is no fiction; it consisted, besides the patriarch of five sons—Anselm, born in 1773, who resided, till his death, at Frankfurt; Solomon, born in 1774, whose decease was announced by the last steamer, resided alternately at Berlin and Vienna, principally at the latter place; Nathan, born in 1777, has lived in London since 1798; Charles, born in 1788, is at Naples; and James, born in 1792, at Vienna. The three last named are now the acting members of the firm.

They entered upon their present position, and position on the downfall of Napoleon, and have done more, perhaps, to undermine the dynasties of Europe by the ivy-like support they extend to them, than the battering ram impetuosity of their great predecessor would have effected had he been spared to hold his position. In twelve years, about five hundred millions of dollars were raised by the house for different powers by way of loan, or of purchase, which were distributed in nearly the following proportions: Prussia, two hundred millions; for Austria, fifty millions; for Prussia, forty millions; for France, eighty millions; for Naples, fifty millions; for Russia, twenty-five millions; for several German courts, four millions; for Brazil, twelve millions, exclusive of various other large sums. All this has been greatly outdone by subsequent advances.

The actual amount of their fortune is, of course, known only to themselves. It is said, however, that they have recently set down their personal property, exclusive of their real estates, seigniories, mines, &c., at seven hundred millions of dollars, or a little over ten times the national debt of the United States Government at the accession of Gen. Pierce.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

From the Charlotte N. C. Whig.

**Rail Road Meeting in Charlotte.**

At a meeting of the citizens of the town and surrounding country convened in the Court House on Saturday last, for the purpose of furthering the building the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, Gen. J. H. A. Young was called to the chair, and A. C. Williamson was appointed secretary.

The chairman called upon Dr. J. Fox to explain the object of the meeting, who did so in a few pertinent remarks, and alluded, in a happy strain of enthusiasm, to the action which the town of Wilmington, and the people west to Rutherford, had taken on this important subject.

Dr. Fox was followed by William Johnston, Esq., in one of his most sensible speeches, who showed the great importance of this stupendous work, not only to our own immediate interests, but to the whole length of the State. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Wm. R. Myers, Esq., addressed the meeting in a few able remarks, in favor of the resolutions, previously offered in their being put for adoption.

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Resolved, That it be recommended to the general Commissioners to call a meeting, open books, and advertise for subscriptions of stock along the entire line of said contemplated road.

Resolved, That said Commissioners be requested to appoint meetings in each county from Wilmington to Rutherford, and to discuss the importance of the road, and that each county be requested to send delegates to said meetings.

That in our opinion the approaching fall will be an auspicious period for the commencement of the work, and that it be recommended to the Commissioners to call a meeting, open books, and advertise for subscriptions of stock along the entire line of said contemplated road.

**REPORT OF DEATHS BY THE FEVER FOR 24 HOURS ENDING THIS DAY AT 2 P. M.**

Wm. Steele, 23 years, Bute st., moved from infected district; Jere Vaughan, 39, Rothery's lane; Miss Treanor, 50, W. Water st.; Miss Camp, 42, W. Main st.; Miss Eberhardt, 22, Cumberland st.; William Wilder, 45, Commerce st.; Cold bro, 12, at Mrs. Palmer's, Main street; John Parker, upper Union street; Mrs. Stewart, 60, Main street; Miss Barnes, 8, James st.; Mrs. A. A. Jones, 25, Hartshorn's Court; Mrs. Born's child, 6.—Total, 11.

## How Wilder Westbrook "took" the Sheriff.

Some years since professional business threw me into the company, for a long day's ride through a dreary pine-wood country in an eastern county, with Mr. Stubbs, ex-Sheriff. By the middle of the afternoon, we had exhausted, as subjects of conversation, the particular attachment each of us bore to the prospects of the growing crop, and several other personal history. In fact, we had run out—there is a dreary but expressive metaphor—when suddenly Mr. Stubbs's eye flashed, and a strange smile flattered across his lips, as he remarked:

"I haven't told you, Squire, I believe, how I got ruined since the first process (the Sheriff was not a learned man, and occasionally did misplace the accent) that ever came into my hands."

"No; let's have it," I replied, turning half round in the saddle; "it cost you some money, did it—your mistake?"

"Ah," he ejaculated with a sigh, "it cost a heap—a heap!"

This was said with the air of much suffering, and I told him if it awakened painful emotions, he must not think of opening the old wound, merely for my entertainment.

"It's all over now," said he, "and I don't mind telling it."

I don't know how it was, just at this moment I caught sight of a shabby fold of paper around his hat, and I could not help associating it with the sigh, the lugubrious expression, and the "savin' of the first process." Anent that, we shall discover something presently.

Mr. Stubbs proceeded:

"I was elected first Sheriff of the county, and at that time there weren't more'n three or four hundred voters in it. To be sure, I was right proud—it was such a honor, like."

"This is your second term, then?"

"Yes, I had to miss one term of service on account of the law; but then I was deputy (deputy under Stokes, and when his time run out last two years ago, I was elected again. But that ain't tellin' how I got ruined by that writ. Now it's reasonable to suppose that the first of a thing ain't so easy to know as the middle or the last. So when the lawyer down at town made out the paper and put it in my hands I was just as had nonplussed as ever you see."

"What sort of a writ was it?"

"Nothin' but the common sort; (capias res) I know 'em now, like a book. Ef I had only known 'em then!"

Here another deep drawn sigh supplied the place of words.

"I took the plaguy thing home, and I called in Bill Stokes (which was sheriff himself, after that) and old Squire Lunt in to counsel me on it. We read it over three or four times, and I started to take the body of Hannah Westbrook, ef to be found in my county, and her safely to keep so that I should have her to answer before the judges at the next Circuit, for a debt she owed; and more'n that, it said I was to do it without delay—and it was nigh on to five months till Court! What was I to do with her all that time, and no sign of a jail in that county?"

"Well, it was a hard looking case, but that was simply a form, and the writ might have been served by leaving a copy with the lady."

"Oh, I know that mighty well now, but I didn't know it then! Besides, at the bottom of the paper was writ 'No bail'; and I know now that them words means no bail required; but I thought, then it meant that if she was to offer the best security in the State, I wasn't to take it. And it was the construction that Stokes and Lunt put on it, and the old Squire went so far as to say, 'put up with it'; and the old Squire that woman and carry her home and lock her up in the small room with himself and his wife, every night, until Court came around."

"That would have made it pretty safe."

"Yes," said Stubbs; "but I knowed that wouldn't suit me, for my wife (that was then) was high tempered, and never could bear strange people in the house. But, however, after counselin', I got Stokes and Lunt, and I went up to the jailer and told him when she got over that, she rared and piteed, I should just a gin out and gone home and resigned, but Stokes quieted her, sayin' we could put her in jail, but if she behaved herself we'd only take her down to my house, and let her stay till Court. Then she turned into a cryin' and beggin' me to take her home, because we had her for security for the debt, and the nigger was likely. But I looked in my paper and read it out to her—to take the body of Hannah Westbrook."

"She said she'd go, and she had the old roan horse saddled up, and while Stokes and me were talkin' and noticin', she mounted him and started off in a lively canter, on the Georgia end of the trail. We mounted and galloped after her, and she hadn't got a half mile before we had her. Then she cried and begged again, but we put a plough line round her waist and held the end, and after letting her give some directions to her nigger, I took her down to my house. My wife treated her very civil, and every day or two we'd let her go up home and look after her consarns. So time rolled on till about a month before Court, and one day Stokes rid up to the gate in a powerful hurry, and called me out."</